



City of Portland Green Purchasing Case Study

Warm-Mix Asphalt

Purchasing Green

The Portland Bureau of Transportation's (PBOT) Street Maintenance Division began testing warm-mix asphalt (WMA) as a substitute for traditional hot-mix asphalt (HMA) for paving in 2009. WMA uses additives that produce asphalt at much lower temperatures than HMA, both at the asphalt plant and during application. The lower temperatures reduce fuel use as well as greenhouse gas (GHG) and volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. PBOT replaced HMA with WMA for all capital improvement projects as of 2011. The two other City bureaus that use asphalt – Environmental Services and Water – also use WMA. WMA is now in the City's standard specifications and is used for both capital improvement projects and maintenance work.

Benefits

PBOT's use of WMA improves the health of maintenance workers as well as the surrounding community through reduced exposure to fumes. In addition, because it does not need to be heated to such a high temperature during the production process, WMA has significant environmental advantages over HMA. The City's contracted asphalt plants use 30-45 percent less fuel and emit less GHGs, SO₂, NO_x, and VOCs by making WMA rather than HMA.

By using 25,041 tons of WMA instead of HMA for capital projects and maintenance work in 2018, the City reduced GHG emissions by about 125 metric tons, or the equivalent of taking 26.5 cars off the road for one year. This GHG emissions reduction estimate assumes that the WMA mix used did not contain any reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), although the City allows up to 30 percent RAP in WMA. When RAP is used in the WMA mix, the City realizes greater GHG emissions reductions.

Cost

WMA costs \$0 to \$4 - or 0% to 7% - more per ton over HMA depending on the vendor. However, PBOT recoups some of this extra cost from reduced placement costs and extended pavement life. Since WMA does not need to be heated to such high temperatures during application, it uses less fuel than HMA.

Performance

To date, PBOT has observed that the quality of pavement using WMA is comparable to HMA. Maintenance workers report that WMA comes out of trucks easier and doesn't stick to equipment as much as HMA. Additionally, WMA requires the same as or fewer roller passes as HMA to achieve a highly compacted pavement. WMA also cools more slowly and allows compaction



PBOT now uses warm-mix asphalt for all capital improvement projects..

At a glance –

Who –

- Portland Bureau of Transportation

Product –

- Warm-mix asphalt

Cost –

- \$0-\$4 (0%-7%) more per ton
- Reduces heating fuel costs

Benefits –

- Reduces dependence on fossil fuels
- Reduces GHG and VOC emissions
- Extends paving season
- Extends pavement life

“There appears to be no difference in either the placement or performance of WMA over traditional HMA. Both the short and long term benefits of WMA make the product very promising.”

Michael Magee,
City of Portland, PBOT

at lower temperatures, allowing PBOT to extend the traditional paving season beyond the summer months.

WMA may also have long-term benefits. Because WMA is heated at a lower temperature, the cement does not prematurely age as sometimes happens with HMA. Therefore, WMA may have a longer service life before sunlight and other factors degrade the pavement surface.

Lessons Learned

Although WMA has many advantages over HMA, it is not appropriate for all applications. For instance, PBOT still uses HMA for small projects in late fall/early spring when weather conditions are not optimal for using WMA. Maintenance crews noticed that the WMA mixture cools excessively next to existing pavement edges, making compaction more difficult. This is most likely because HMA tends to heat the surrounding pavement more than WMA. Therefore, WMA should be used cautiously in cooler and moister conditions during the year. High humidity can cause problems too, as WMA uses water as a lubricant to facilitate compaction instead of higher heat.

WMA is also not ideal for patching. Instead, PBOT uses cold-mix asphalt (CMA) for applications such as potholes. CMA costs slightly more than WMA, but provides even further reductions in fuel use and emissions because it doesn't need to be heated at all. In 2018, PBOT used 395 tons of CMA.

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About Portland Bureau of Transportation (PBOT)

The Bureau of Transportation maintains the \$13 billion investments in infrastructure facilities from streets and structures to traffic signals and street lights. PBOT is a community partner in shaping a livable city. We plan, build, manage and maintain an effective and safe transportation system that provides people and businesses access and mobility. We keep Portland moving.

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